UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA ALEXANDRIA DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA . Criminal No. 1:19cr334-3

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vs. . Alexandria, Virginia

April 14, 2021

JINGYUAN LI, . 11:11 a.m.

.

Defendant.

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TRANSCRIPT OF PLEA HEARING
BEFORE THE HONORABLE LEONIE M. BRINKEMA
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE GOVERNMENT: DAVID A. PETERS, AUSA

MARY K. DALY, SAUSA

United States Attorney's Office

2100 Jamieson Avenue Alexandria, VA 22314

FOR DEFENDANT JINGYUAN LI: ELON BERK, ESQ.

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and

DOUGLAS A. RAMSEUR, ESQ.

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CANTONESE INTERPRETER: ROSE YOUNG

OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER: ANNELIESE J. THOMSON, RDR, CRR

U.S. District Court, Third Floor

401 Courthouse Square Alexandria, VA 22314

(703)299-8595

(Pages 1 - 29)

COMPUTERIZED TRANSCRIPTION OF STENOGRAPHIC NOTES

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 1
     of the Court's questions. Do you understand that?
 2
               THE DEFENDANT: (In English) Yes.
 3
               THE COURT: And that means that if you should lie in
 4
     answering any question, the government could prosecute you for
 5
     a new and separate crime called perjury.
               Do you understand that?
 6
 7
               THE DEFENDANT: (In English) Yes, I do.
 8
               THE COURT: For the record, what is your full name?
 9
               THE DEFENDANT: Jingyuan Li.
10
               THE COURT: Mr. Li, how old are you?
11
               THE DEFENDANT: Forty-nine years old.
12
               THE COURT: How many years of schooling have you
13
    finished?
14
               THE DEFENDANT: Oh, seven years.
15
               THE COURT: Seven years? In what country?
16
               THE DEFENDANT: China.
17
               THE COURT: Are you able to read, write, speak, or
18
     understand any English?
               THE DEFENDANT: No.
19
20
               THE COURT: Are you at this time under the care of a
21
     doctor for any physical or mental condition?
22
               THE DEFENDANT: No.
23
               THE COURT: Within the last 24 hours, have you taken
24
     any kind of medicine?
25
               THE DEFENDANT: No.
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4
               THE COURT: Are you at this time under the influence
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 2
     of any alcohol or drugs, illegal drugs?
 3
               THE DEFENDANT:
 4
               THE COURT: Are you a United States citizen?
 5
               THE DEFENDANT: No.
               THE COURT: Do you understand that if you are
 6
     convicted of a serious crime, you can become deportable from
 7
 8
     the United States?
 9
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
10
               THE COURT: All right. And, counsel, did you discuss
11
     with your client potential immigration consequences from a
12
     conviction?
13
               MR. BERK: We did, Your Honor.
14
               THE COURT: All right. We have in court this
15
     morning -- and I want to make sure, is there -- are there any
16
     changes to the plea agreement or the statement of facts from
17
     the last time we were in court?
18
               MR. PETERS: Not to the plea agreement, Your Honor.
19
     There was a newly executed statement of facts, so you will see
     different dates on the plea agreement as well as the statement
20
21
     of facts.
22
               THE COURT: What are the dates?
23
               MR. PETERS: The plea agreement will reflect the
24
     March date that was originally signed. There's a newly
25
     executed statement of facts.
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               THE COURT: All right, got it. Got it.
 2
               So I have in court this morning two documents -- a
 3
    plea agreement and an addendum to the plea agreement -- and I'm
 4
     looking at the last page of each document, and I see what
 5
     appears to be your signature and the date of March 18, 2021.
               Did you sign both documents, sign them in March?
 6
 7
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
 8
               THE COURT: All right. And we went over these
 9
     documents the last time you were in court, but I'm going to go
10
     over them again with you. First of all, before you signed
11
     these documents, did you have enough time to discuss them
12
     thoroughly with your lawyers?
13
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have.
14
               THE COURT: Did you ask your lawyers all the
15
     questions that you had about these two agreements?
16
                               I already did, yes.
               THE DEFENDANT:
17
               THE COURT: And did they answer all of your questions
18
     to your satisfaction?
19
               THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes.
20
               THE COURT: And do you understand that if you have
21
     any questions today while we're going over these agreements,
22
     you can stop and either ask me or ask for time to talk with
23
     your lawyers about the agreements? Do you understand that?
24
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
25
               THE COURT: And, counsel, for the record, can you
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tell us how you went over the plea agreements with your client?
          MR. BERK: Your Honor, we reviewed every paragraph
with the use of an interpreter. We -- my client had many
questions about it. We had a back-and-forth discussion, and
some of that led to the changes in the statement of facts.
          I think as far as the amount of time that it took, I
think it was about six hours with the use of an interpreter.
          THE COURT: And was that a one-time meeting, or did
you meet more than once with your client over the plea
agreements?
          MR. BERK: Your Honor, we went over the plea
agreement and the statement of facts back in March and again
two days ago.
          THE COURT: And, Mr. Li, what your lawyer just
described, is that accurate in terms of how you went over the
plea agreements?
          THE DEFENDANT: Correct.
          THE COURT: Now, do you understand that these two
plea agreements are really written contracts between you and
the United States government?
          THE DEFENDANT: I understand.
          THE COURT: All right. And so when a person signs a
written contract after he's gone over the contract himself and
he's had the help of a lawyer and he understands the contract
and he signs it voluntarily, those contracts are then binding
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7
     on the person. Do you understand that?
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 2
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
 3
               THE COURT: All right. And that means that even if I
 4
     don't go over every page or paragraph of these agreements with
 5
     you today in court, they're still -- everything that's written
     in these documents will be binding on you. Do you understand
 6
 7
     that?
 8
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
 9
               THE COURT: All right. Now, under paragraph 1 of the
10
     plea agreement itself, you've agreed to plead guilty to Count 3
11
     of the superseding indictment, and that charges you with being
12
     a member of a conspiracy to commit money laundering.
13
               Do you understand that that's what you're agreeing to
14
     do?
15
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
16
               THE COURT: All right. And that offense exposes you
17
     to up to 20 years of imprisonment followed by up to three years
18
     of supervised release. Do you understand that?
19
               THE DEFENDANT: I understand.
20
               THE COURT: It also exposes you to having to pay a
21
     fine of up to $500,000, or twice the value of the funds that
22
     were involved in the offense, whichever number is higher. Do
23
     you understand that?
24
               THE DEFENDANT:
                               Yes.
25
               THE COURT: And in addition, you'll have to pay a
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Federal Criminal Code. Do you understand that?

1 Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Now, in order for the Court to determine the guidelines, I have to make two decisions. First I'll have to determine what your criminal history is. Criminal histories are divided into six categories, with each category getting a number.

A No. I criminal history would go to somebody who's never been in trouble with American law or has a very minor record; and then as various problems occur, the score will go up, with a level VI going to the most serious offenders.

Do you understand that? Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Then the Court has to determine the offense level. Every federal crime has a number that's given to it by the Sentencing Commission, and then depending upon the facts of the case, that number can go up or down.

Now, in paragraph 4 of your plea agreement, this is on page 3, you and the government have agreed that the offense level for the conspiracy to commit money laundering would be a level 8. You've also agreed in the plea agreement that because the loss amount was greater than \$3.5 million, there would be an increase of 18 points, and you've agreed as well that you did either know or believe that the monies you were laundering

1 were related to the distribution of controlled substances, that 2 means illegal drugs, and that you engaged in the business of 3 money laundering. 4 Those all result in further increases to the offense 5 level. Do you understand that? THE DEFENDANT: (In English) Yes. 6 7 THE COURT: All right. Do you understand that even 8 though you and your attorney and the government have agreed to 9 these guideline factors, your agreement does not restrict the 10 Court, and if I decide to use different numbers, that would not 11 violate your plea agreement, and it would not give you a basis 12 to withdraw your guilty plea? 13 Do you understand that? 14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 15 THE COURT: All right. So ultimately, the Court will decide what your criminal history number should be and what the 16 17 offense number should be, and then those two numbers are put on 18 a one-page chart called the Sentencing Guideline Table, and 19 that will establish an advisory guideline range which the Court 20 must consider in determining the appropriate punishment, but 21 the Court is not required to sentence within the range and can 22 sentence above the range or below the range. 23 Do you understand that? Do you understand? 24 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 25 THE COURT: The only limit is the Court cannot

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1
     sentence you above the legal maximum, which is in this case 20
 2
     years of imprisonment. Do you understand that?
 3
               Do you understand that?
 4
               THE DEFENDANT: (In English) Yes.
 5
               THE COURT: All right. Now, defendants normally have
     the right to appeal any sentence that was imposed on them by
 6
 7
     complaining to a higher-level court about the sentence. Do you
 8
     understand that?
 9
               THE DEFENDANT: (In English) Yes.
10
               THE COURT: But under the terms of your plea
11
     agreement, you're giving up your right to appeal any sentence
12
     within the statutory maximum for any reason other than
13
     ineffective counsel. Do you understand that?
14
               THE DEFENDANT: I understand.
15
               THE COURT: All right. In exchange for your guilty
16
     plea today to Count 3, the government in paragraph 6 of the
17
     plea agreement has agreed it will not further prosecute you in
18
     this district for any of the activities described in the
19
     superseding indictment or in your statement of facts.
20
               Do you understand, though, that you're not protected
21
     from being prosecuted in any other jurisdiction, so California
22
     or New York or any other place where you might have committed
23
     criminal activity? Do you understand that?
24
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
25
               THE COURT: All right. The government has agreed in
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12
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    paragraph 7 that it will move to dismiss the remaining counts
 2
     in the indictment at the time you are sentenced. Do you
 3
    understand that?
 4
               Do you understand that?
 5
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
               THE COURT: All right. Now, there is a forfeiture
 6
 7
     agreement in this case, paragraphs 10 through 12 of your plea
 8
     agreement, and you have agreed to a forfeiture agreement of I
 9
    believe it's $3.8 million?
10
               MR. PETERS: That's correct, Your Honor.
11
               THE COURT: Is that part of your understanding of the
12
    plea agreement?
13
               THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes.
14
               THE COURT: You're sure about that? You understand
15
     US$3.8 million is what you're giving up in this case?
16
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
17
               THE COURT: All right. Now, I'm assuming
18
     again everybody in court is connected to the case? Yes?
               MR. PETERS: Yes, Your Honor.
19
20
               THE COURT: All right. We're going to go on to a
21
     sealed record at this point.
22
23
            (PAGES 13 THROUGH 15 NOT TRANSCRIBED IN THIS VOLUME)
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 2
               THE COURT: Have you had enough time to tell your
 3
     lawyers everything you know about this case?
 4
               THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes.
 5
               THE COURT: Have they discussed with you the nature
     of this conspiracy charge and any ways in which you could
 6
 7
    possibly defend yourself against the charge?
 8
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
               THE COURT: Counsel, did you get discovery from the
 9
10
     government? And you can take your mask off. I want to be able
11
     to hear you clearly. Yeah.
12
               MR. BERK: Yes, Your Honor, I did.
13
               THE COURT: All right. And were you able -- what
14
    kind of discovery did you get?
15
               MR. BERK: I received a hard drive with four
     gigabytes of the grand jury testimony, reports, a variety of
16
     evidence, Your Honor.
17
18
               THE COURT: Were you able to directly show or at
19
     least summarize for your client the kind of evidence the
20
     government has?
21
               MR. BERK: I summarized it to him, to my client.
22
               THE COURT: And did Mr. Li ask you questions about
23
     that evidence?
24
               MR. BERK: He did, Your Honor.
25
               THE COURT: Mr. Li, do you agree with what your
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17 1 lawyer just said, that is, that he explained to you the kind of 2 evidence the government has that they could use against you at 3 trial? 4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 5 THE COURT: All right. Are you fully satisfied with the way your lawyer negotiated this guilty plea, in other 6 7 words, the way in which he went about getting you the ability 8 to plead guilty to Count 3? 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 10 THE COURT: And are you fully satisfied with the way 11 in which your attorneys have worked for you in this case? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 13 THE COURT: All right. Now, do you understand you 14 still at this time have a right to plead not guilty to Count 3 15 of the indictment, and if you pled not guilty, then the burden at trial would be on the prosecution to prove you guilty beyond 16 17 a reasonable doubt? Do you understand that? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 19 THE COURT: In order for them to meet that burden, 20 they have to essentially prove the following facts beyond a 21 reasonable doubt: First they have to prove that the conspiracy 22 described in Count 3, in fact, existed. 23 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 24 THE COURT: Now, a conspiracy is basically an 25 agreement between two or more people to do something which the

law forbids. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And specifically, here they'd have to prove that sometime around 2008 and continuing up through the date of the indictment, a group of people, including Xizhi Li, Jianxiang Chen, Jiayu Chen, Eric Wong Yu, and Tao Liu, had an agreement to launder money that was related to drug offenses, criminal drug offenses.

They'd have to then prove that at some point during that time frame, not -- it doesn't have to be from 2008, but at some point during that time frame, you knowingly and intentionally, and that means not by an accident, mistake, or some other innocent reason, joined into the activities of that agreement or conspiracy. And so they have to be able to show beyond a reasonable doubt that you either knew or had reason to believe that the monies that you were laundering were related to illegal drug transactions.

Do you understand that? Do you understand that? THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And they have to show some connection of that conspiracy to this district, to this part of Virginia.

Now, if you went to trial, there are certain rights and protections you would have at trial that you will essentially give up by pleading guilty. At trial, you could see all the government's witnesses and evidence and test it

1 Do you understand that? 2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 3 THE COURT: But no matter what type of trial, whether 4 to a judge alone or to a jury, you could not be found quilty 5 unless the government proved your guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. And in the case of a jury trial, for a jury to find a 6 7 person quilty, all 12 jurors have to agree, so if just one 8 juror had a reasonable doubt, that jury could not convict. 9 would have to set a new trial with a new jury. 10 Do you understand that? Do you understand that? 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 12 THE COURT: If you continued with a not guilty plea, 13 your lawyers could try to attack the prosecution's case. 14 that could be done, for example, by filing a motion to dismiss 15 the case because of the amount of time you've spent in prison, 16 which they could try to argue might violate our Speedy Trial 17 Act. That's an example of a motion or an attack that could be 18 made on the case. Another example of a possible attack would 19 be whether there's enough connection to this district, to 20 Virginia. 21 What I want to make sure you understand is that when 22 a person pleads guilty, he gives up any of those possible 23 attacks that could be made on the prosecution's case. Do you 24 understand that? 25 THE DEFENDANT: I understand.

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THE COURT: The only attack that you could still make
at any time is whether the Court lacked jurisdiction. Other
than that, you're giving up any other types of defenses you
might have to this case.
          Do you understand that?
          THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
          THE COURT: And lastly, if you pled not guilty and
you went to trial and you were found quilty at trial, you could
appeal -- you could appeal that finding of guilt to a
higher-level court. Do you understand when a person is found
guilty on a guilty plea, you no longer have a right to appeal
your conviction?
          Do you understand that?
          THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
          THE COURT: Other than the plea agreement and the
addendum, do you believe that anybody has promised or suggested
to you that by pleading guilty rather than going to trial, you
would get a lighter sentence -- you would get a lighter
sentence or more favorable, more favorable treatment by the
Court?
          THE DEFENDANT:
                         No.
          THE COURT: Has anyone put any force or pressure on
you to plead guilty today?
          THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. He say that because all --
that I have done that, and yes, I know that the -- I, I did
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plead quilty on that of free will, and I know that all these
 1
 2
    people did all these bad acts. So I did it with my free will.
 3
               THE COURT: All right. In any respect, do you feel
 4
     that the amount of time you've already been in prison and the
 5
     fact that there's been the COVID-19 virus problem, did that put
     any force or pressure on you to make your decision to plead
 6
 7
     quilty today?
 8
                                    That's because I read the Bible
               THE DEFENDANT: No.
 9
     and I know that I did -- what I did was wrong.
10
               THE COURT: All right. The last thing we need to go
11
     over is the statement of facts. Now, this is an 11- -- I'm
12
     sorry, 13-paragraph document. On the last page, again I see
13
     what appears to be your signature, and the new date on this is
14
     April 12, which would have been two days ago, Monday.
15
               Did you, in fact, sign the statement of facts on
16
     Monday?
17
               THE DEFENDANT: (In English) Yes.
18
               THE COURT: All right. Now, do you understand that
19
    by signing the statement of facts, you are admitting that
20
     everything that's written in those 13 paragraphs is true, and
21
     you are agreeing that if the case went to trial, the government
22
     could prove all of those facts beyond a reasonable doubt?
23
               Do you understand that?
24
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
25
               THE COURT: All right. Now, it says in paragraph 1
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1
     that from 2014 through October of 2020, that you were part of
 2
     this agreement or conspiracy to launder monies, which
     represented the proceeds from unlawful activity, specifically,
 3
 4
     drug -- illegal drug transactions. That's what you're pleading
 5
     guilty to. Do you understand that?
               Do you understand?
 6
 7
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
 8
               THE COURT: All right. Now, it says in paragraph 5
 9
     that starting in 2014, you began to work with a codefendant
10
     named Xizhi Li. Is that correct?
11
               THE DEFENDANT: (In English) Yes.
12
               THE COURT: How did you -- how do you know Mr. Li?
13
               THE DEFENDANT: He's from my hometown.
14
               THE COURT: Your hometown in China?
15
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
16
               THE COURT: So you've known -- have you known him
17
    your whole life?
18
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
               THE COURT: All right. And when did you start
19
20
     working with him in this case?
21
               THE DEFENDANT: At the end of 2004, probably October.
22
               THE COURT: 2014?
23
               THE DEFENDANT: 2014.
24
               THE COURT: All right. And what exactly were you
25
     doing with him?
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THE COURT: And it says in paragraph 6 that at some
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 2
     point in 2016, you introduced Q. Chen to J. Chen.
 3
     correct?
 4
               THE INTERPRETER: Excuse me, Your Honor, can you
 5
     repeat that?
               THE COURT: At some point in 2016, you introduced
 6
 7
     O. Chen to J. Chen; is that correct?
 8
               The first initial is "J," as in --
 9
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
10
               THE COURT: How did you know Q. Chen?
11
               THE DEFENDANT: She's Mr. Li's wife.
12
               THE COURT: All right. Is that correct?
13
               MR. PETERS: "Wife" is a loose term. They're
14
     paramours, Your Honor, not formally married, but yes, that's
15
     correct.
               THE COURT: And who is J. Chen?
16
17
               THE DEFENDANT: He's working for Mr. Li.
18
               THE COURT: All right. It says here you hoped to
19
     benefit financially from that introduction. Why did you have
20
     those two people meet?
21
               THE DEFENDANT: Because I was too scared to do the
22
     act, so I just have these two do the act instead. I just
23
     introduced them so that they could do it instead.
24
               THE COURT: And you were -- were you scared because
25
     you knew that some of this money was connected to international
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27
 1
    his plea in a knowing and voluntary fashion?
 2
               MR. BERK:
                          I am.
               THE COURT: All right. Then I'm satisfied based on
 3
 4
     these answers, and this is really the second time we've been
 5
     through this colloquy with the defendant, that he's entered his
     quilty plea in a knowing and voluntary fashion; that he's had
 6
 7
     the full advice of competent counsel; and that the written
 8
     statement of facts plus the oral admissions in court today are
 9
     more than sufficient to find the defendant guilty beyond a
10
     reasonable doubt.
11
               Now, there's a written -- so I'm accepting the guilty
12
     plea and finding the defendant guilty of Count 3 of the
13
     superseding indictment.
14
               I also have before me a consent order of forfeiture;
15
     and, Mr. Li, do you agree that you have signed the forfeiture
16
     order for $3.8 million?
17
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
18
               THE COURT: Yes? All right. Then I'll enter that
19
    now.
20
               All right. So the plea having been accepted, we need
21
     to set this case for a sentencing hearing, and I think we might
22
     as well do it the same day.
23
               MR. PETERS: Yes, Your Honor.
24
               THE COURT: All right. So we are looking at Tuesday,
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July 13. Does that work for counsel? And that would be at

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28
 1
     9:00 -- or actually, 9:30.
 2
               MR. BERK: I think so, Your Honor. That should be
 3
     fine.
 4
               THE COURT: All right.
 5
               MR. BERK: Your Honor, was that 9:30 or 9:00?
               THE COURT: I have another one at nine, so we'll get
 6
 7
     these done then.
 8
               All right. Mr. Li, you will be visited in your cell
 9
    by a federal probation officer who will be preparing the
10
     presentence report. Your full cooperation with the officer is
11
     to your advantage.
12
               Do you understand that?
13
               THE INTERPRETER: He says, "Yes, I understand, and
14
     thank you."
15
               THE COURT: I'm sorry?
16
               THE INTERPRETER: He says, "Yes, I understand, and
17
     thank you."
18
               THE COURT: And you're getting credit for the time
19
     you've already been in prison against the final sentence you
20
              Do you understand that?
     receive.
21
               THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, Your Honor.
22
               THE COURT: All right, very good.
23
               Anything further on this case?
24
               MR. PETERS: No, Your Honor.
25
               THE COURT: No? All right, then we'll recess court
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|----|---|----|
| 1 | for the day. | |
| 2 | (Which were all the proceedings | |
| 3 | had at this time.) | |
| 4 | | |
| 5 | CERTIFICATE OF THE REPORTER | |
| 6 | I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript of | |
| 7 | the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. | |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | /s/ Anneliese J. Thomson | _ |
| 11 | Annellese J. Inomson | |
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